



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

may well have been in the emperor's mind the consideration of a possibility rather than a formulated purpose. The military excursions into the region are so imperfectly known that judgment is difficult. But their apparent character is such as to be consonant with the idea that they were experimental reconnaissances rather than definite movements of conquest or occupation (cf. the expeditions of Julius Caesar into Britain). And for some reason or reasons which we may only surmise, Augustus finally rejected the scheme that he had tentatively considered, and settled upon the Rhine as the formal boundary. The limitation appears to modern minds a wise one. It is far from certain that Augustus could have reached his final decision without experiment.

Such a position as this the detailed investigations of the essayists do not appear to have rendered untenable, though a defense of it against their heavy artillery would doubtless call for more digging, and the exposition for more space.

E. T. M.

A Short History of Classical Scholarship, from the Sixth Century B.C. to the Present Day. By SIR JOHN EDWIN SANDYS, LITT.D., F.B.A. Cambridge: The University Press, 1915. Pp. xvi+455, with 26 illustrations. 7s. 6d. net.

The *History of Classical Scholarship* in three volumes by Sir John Sandys is well known to all classical scholars. That erudite work is by far the best for general reference, but rarely will a student read it from beginning to end "unless he be a very heroic seeker after knowledge."

The present book compresses into less than five hundred pages all the subjects dealt with more in detail in the larger work. Such a book should be of great value to students in our graduate schools, where the history of scholarship might well receive more attention than at present.

The book contains twenty-six illustrations, mainly portraits of classical scholars. The spurious portrait of Hemsterhuis, found in the larger work (as well as in Gudeman's *Images*), has been replaced by the genuine likeness. The closing pages of the book deal with American scholarship, and among new names appear those of Goodwin, Wright, and Morgan. The portrait of no American scholar is found in the book, although the fine features of Professor Goodwin would have added much to its general attractiveness.

The least satisfactory chapter of the book is that dealing with "Comparative Philology" (pp. 349-52). In all cases, references are given to the first edition of Giles's *Manual of Comparative Philology*, although the second edition appeared in 1901. Delbrück's *Einleitung* is nowhere mentioned, although it has already passed through five editions, and was long ago translated into English. On p. 351, Osthoff is spoken of as still living, but no mention is made anywhere of his best-known classical work, *Zur Geschichte des Perfects im Indogermanischen* (1884), which deals particularly with Greek and Latin.

The name of Michel Bréal does not appear, although his *Essai de Sémantique* was first published in 1897 and has replaced an awkward linguistic term with one far more convenient. Among Egger's works (p. 369) should be included his *Latini Sermonis Vetustioris Reliquiae Selectae* (1843). As an additional mark of the "varied scholarship" of R. A. Neil (p. 404) should be mentioned his contribution to the translation (from the Pali) of the Jātakas, under the general editorship of Professor Cowell.

On the whole, the book has been carefully carried through the press, but several misprints have been allowed to stand in the latter part of the work. These, for the most part, are easily detected by the scholar, but might not always be apparent to the younger student. Thus, p. 205, l. 21, Erasmus died in 1536 (not 1563); p. 26, Mantfaucon's great work is entitled *Palaeographia Graeca*; p. 343, l. 4 from bottom, the date of Usener's death should be 1905; p. 415, l. 4, Thomas Arnold's *Thucydides* appeared in 1830-35; p. 415, l. 25, Sir Henry Maine was born in 1822; p. 404, l. 2, Butcher's well-known book should bear the title *Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and Fine Art*. There is a curious confusion of footnotes on pp. 306, 307. Footnote (1), which evidently should refer to Pattison's *Essays*, I, 359 ff., has been lost, and is replaced by footnote (1) of the following page. Therefore the numerals in the body of the text and those of the footnotes do not correspond. The statement on p. 424, ll. 14 ff., is unintelligible, as it has been cut down from a fuller context in the large history, without rewording. Read "in the tenth volume of the Harvard Studies in Classical Philology." On p. 425, no mention is made of Morgan's *Addresses and Essays*, which appeared just before his death. Add also his translation of Vitruvius published posthumously. Under Merriam, p. 428, should be noted his edition of *Herodotus, Books vi and vii*.

In any account of the progress of classical studies in America, at least passing mention should be made of Charles Eliot Norton who was a humanist of wide interests and must always be remembered in connection with the founding of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

The book is provided with an excellent index and is gaily clad in a jacket of light blue.

G. C. SCOGGIN

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI